





## THE OLD CAPITOL

## COMPLAINS OF A DEARTH OF STIRRING EVENTS.

A Methodist revival in progress—The Middle Georgia College—The new electric light plant—New fast train.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., September 23.—[Special.] It is seldom, indeed, that news from this section of the country is as scarce as it has been for the past month. Even the electric light plant, which has been the subject of so much discussion, has not yet been completed. The only thing that is now agitating the minds of the people to a serious extent is the revival services being conducted in the Methodist church by Rev. White, of that charge. The meetings have attracted great crowds of people, and a great amount of good is being accomplished. Rev. White has been preaching twice a day for a week and will continue the work for a week longer. His appeals have been the most earnest heard here in many a day, while, as a pulpit orator, Rev. White ranks among the finest in the north Georgia conference.

The fall term of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College has opened under the most auspicious circumstances ever witnessed at an opening. There were more than 100 scholars at the first day's exercises, while the cadet corps will number about seventy-five. The discipline of the college has been strengthened until the entire institution has been brought under the most rigid military rule. Captain Lucas, the new commandant, is a recent graduate from West Point and possesses every characteristic of a splendid instructor, and promises to make his company the best drilled in the south. The title they have held for three years, President Lynes has labored incessantly for the institution, and its great prosperity is due in a large measure to him.

The new electric light plant has arrived and the lights will be turned on this week. The demand for good lighting is so great that the company has been compelled to enlarge their capacity for the incandescents and add a plant for the arcs. The streets will be lighted by sixty arcs, which are guaranteed to make Milledgeville one of the best lighted cities in the country.

The new steam laundry company has closed the money, and their cars and beds will have same in operation in the course of thirty days.

The new fast train on the Georgia road is not only a God-send to the people of this bottled-up region, but is a luxury of civilization that will be a paying card for the "old reliable." This train will run between Macon and Columbus by about two hours, and through the Constitution into Milledgeville, Sparta, and Warrenton about six hours sooner than heretofore. As it came dashing along the line yesterday morning, it presented a pleasing contrast to the slow-moving roadster that has been climbing the hills of that important branch.

Work has been started on the grounds for the Girls' Industrial School and as soon as the dummy completes their lines to the Oceanic Brick Works, the brick will be hauled and work commenced on the building. It will be only a week or ten days before everything will be in readiness to complete the buildings for the school.

## NEW BUILDINGS GOING UP.

More New Houses Than Ever Before Known in the History of LaGrange.

LAGRANGE, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—More new residences are being built here than ever before in the history of LaGrange. Mr. J. E. Dunsen, Mayor A. D. Abraham, Mr. E. E. Bradford, Mr. P. M. Dickinson and Mr. J. J. Ware are the builders on Hill street; Mr. Wiley Reeves and Dr. E. D. Pitman on Greenville street; T. T. Dittaker on Front street; Mr. W. P. Fitts, Mr. J. B. Starnes and Mrs. A. V. Heard on Church street; Mr. J. H. Edmondson, Captain P. G. A. W. and the Methodist parsonage on Broad street; Mr. George Hanson on Greenwood street; Mr. F. Danahy on Broad street. Several others will build soon, and some of the residences will be very handsome. LaGrange is growing steadily, without bombastic booms, and will soon be one of the leading cities of the state. When the new railroads are finished this will be an important trade center.

## NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNED.

The Dublin Gazette Building Totally Destroyed.

DUBLIN, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The Dublin Gazette building and two other frame buildings were burned last night. The Gazette lost everything but books. The building next to this was a large, two-story building, occupied by the Dublin bottling works, Joe Lewis, ice, lemons, etc., and Dr. A. T. Sumner, dentist. Everything in the building was destroyed. The next building was occupied by Mr. Newman, harness, saddlery, etc. Newman's stock was saved. Total loss, about \$6,000 or \$7,000. Only \$800 insurance on Gazette outfit. Origin of fire unknown.

## BUILDING UP THE LIBRARY.

A Project to Get More Books for the Public Library of Rome.

ROME, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Library Association has decided to give a number of entertainments in order to procure money for the purchase of new books. The first entertainment will be given Friday evening at the Hill City Cadets' armory and will be a bazaar. The library has at present a splendid collection of books, but no recent purchases have been made. Miss Merrill is the accomplished librarian, and under her management new life has been thrown into the association.

## The Fighting Officers.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Sergeant Hemmes, who was promoted to succeed Lieutenant Hood, who was promoted to chief, was himself suspended by the police commission this evening. The fight was a regular Kilkenny cat fight, for both Sheron and Hemmes are now suspended for sixty days, and at the next meeting of the commission it is probable that Sergeant Cartledge will be promoted to the post of lieutenant.

## Meeting of the Athens Bar.

ATHENS, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The Athens bar held an important meeting last night, at the first of which the Pope of the bar for the purpose of considering the advisability of urging the passage of the federal bill, now before congress. A petition was circulated today through the town, and signed by a large number of citizens, urging the passage of the bill. Hon. Pope Barrow and Colonel E. Barrow go to Washington tomorrow to see to the interest of the bill.

## Escape of Two Prisoners.

EASTMAN, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Two prisoners escaped from the Dodge county jail, one who had been tried and sentenced to pay a fine of \$30, and one who was being held to await a trial for larceny from the house. They managed to get an old razor and knife, and with these gradually cut through the iron bars and made their escape.

## The Cotton-Picking Season.

LAGRANGE, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—An eight-year-old son of Mr. L. C. Davis last week. He picked 420 pounds in one day and 480 pounds the next, making a total of 900 pounds for the two days.

## GORDON IN HENRY.

The Citizens of McDonough Give the Governor a Royal Greeting.

McDONOUGH, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Governor Gordon was well entertained in our town today. It has been known for several days that he would speak here today. The ladies of the town decorated the courthouse in an appropriate manner yesterday. This morning, at the 7 o'clock train came in from Atlanta, a large delegation of our best citizens met him at the depot, and greeted him with an old-time rebel yell. He was shown every courtesy by the citizens of the town. He delivered a speech at 11 o'clock, on the issues of the day. It was pronounced by a great many as the very best speech ever made in the town. His speech was well received by the large crowd present. Many times during the delivery he was loudly cheered, and at the conclusion he was given a general ovation. There was no attempt made to endorse him, as the people of our county are willing to leave that matter to their representatives. We heard a large number of our people express themselves for Gordon, after his speech, that was very largely against him.

## BILL ARP COMPLIMENTED.

His Last Letter Strikes a Popular Chord.

CHICKSAW, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The people of Chicksa, who are greatly in debt to Bill ARP, and hundreds of them are completely captivated about his letter in our Sunday's issue. He is receiving showers of compliments. They say it is the best he ever wrote, and the best on its line from anyone—that it is the truth illustrated in such a simple way that it will take right hold of the hearts of the people.

Many think 10,000 circulars of this letter circulated would go a long way toward restoring the peace of mind to the people of this county and all over the state than anything yet said. That it would tend to remove that prejudice of class and calling that has been engendered by fighting aspirants, unnecessarily, that is working such evil results through the imagination.

## THE MULES RAN

And Mr. Corbett Was Thrown Out of the Wagon.

ALBANY, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—While driving from Mr. Cosby's gin with a bale of cotton, Mr. John Corbett met with a serious accident. The bale weighed 130 pounds and in starting off with it the frisky mules jumped out from under the wheels. Both wheels passed over him, directly across his neck and body. He was badly used up and but for his vigorous constitution would have been fatally injured.

## CRAWFORD STILL AT LARGE.

The Coroner's Jury Passes Upon the Merits of the Case.

CHICKLEY, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The coroner held an inquest over the dead body of R. S. Shepherd, the man whom J. H. Crawford murdered near here yesterday morning. The verdict of the jury was that Shepherd came to his death from a gun-shot wound in the hands of J. H. Crawford, and that he, Crawford, was guilty of murder in the first degree. Crawford is still at large.

## The Train Was Ditched.

ALBANY, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The Colquitt Guards were recently the guests of the colored company in Columbus. They wished to return the compliment and sent an invitation, which was accepted in return, for the said Columbus military organization to pay them a visit. They were to arrive on the excursion which reached here Saturday night. The train was ditched twice on the way and the colored company failed to show up. Contributions had been made for the occasion by the citizens, and extensive preparations perfected for their reception.

## Trying Disqualified Cases.

COVINGTON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Newton superior court is still in session, and Judge James K. Hines, of the Middle circuit, is presiding this week for Judge Boynton, who is disqualified for the trial of some cases now pending, and has gone to Johnson county to hold court. Judge Hines has made a very favorable impression on every one here by the promptness of his rulings, the pointness and perspicuity of his charges to the jury, and his disposition of business. There will be but little civil business left on the docket at the close of this term.

## Getting Ready for the Fair.

LAGRANGE, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The Convention of the Georgia Fair Association, held here yesterday, was a very successful one. George W. Traut, champion farmer, with a large wagon load of empty dry goods boxes yesterday, which he was taking home to put in his stable, and for the exposition. Mr. Traut is a hustler and moves around in a lively manner. He is going to have one of the best exhibits at the exposition, and the county who takes a prize over him will have a mighty fine display.

## Personal Topics in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Mr. C. A. Robbe, supreme representative of Georgia, returned last night from Topeka, where he attended the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. Hon. Patrick Walsh has returned to Augusta after an absence of five weeks. Congressmen George E. Barnes returned from Washington yesterday. The Augusta Glass Works began yesterday in active work, and made about 300 yards of beer bottles.

## A Preacher Resigns.

REYNOLDS, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Rev. W. J. Durbin, of Macon, resigned the care of the Baptist church, in this town, yesterday, and will accept a call to a church in Eiko, S. C.

Professor C. E. McLaughlin, the popular and efficient principal of the Reynolds high school, has been appointed to accept an appointment in the clerk's office in the department of war in Washington city, and will move his family thither at once.

## Judge Hines in Conyers.

COVINGTON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Newton superior court adjourned this afternoon, and Judge Hines has gone to Conyers for the purpose of holding an adjourned term of Rockdale superior court for Judge Boynton, in order to try some cases in which Judge Boynton is disqualified.

## Death of Hon. Nathan Bass.

ROME, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Nathan Bass, one of the best and ablest of our country, died yesterday. Mr. Bass moved from Macon, Ga., to his Etawah River farm in 1845. He was prosperous in his business. He died at the age of eighty-two. His family is one of power and influence in the county.

## Death of Mrs. Chaplain.

COVINGTON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Chaplain died here last night at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas A. Wace, three miles from here, for a long time, having had a stroke of paralysis about two years ago. The remains will be carried to Savannah for interment, where her husband is buried.

Work on the Georgia Southern and Florida.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Work will continue this end of the Georgia Southern and Florida next week. After the camps are finally established it is expected that work will be pushed at the rate of a mile a week.

Dr. J. B. Johnson, S. C., S. C., S. C.

Dear Sir—I have been almost a life-long sufferer from hereditary asthma, and after trying all known remedies from the patent medicine catalogue, and a great many physicians, I had almost given up when you recommended the Microbe Killer, last December, and I have not had a paroxysm since. Wouldn't that be good for the good it has done me.

Yours truly, JAMES A. GILES. For sale by W. F. Parkhurst, sole agent, 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

## THE BIG DEAL

## MADE BY THE CAPITALISTS OF AMERICA.

All the Leading Corporations Merged Under One Management—The Details of the Deal—An Important Move.

AMERICUS, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—One of the largest and most important deals ever made in America was consummated here on Friday with closed doors, as it was the policy of the parties interested to keep the matter a profound secret until after certain "fences" were put up, so as to control all the collateral benefits of the boom that will result when the nature of the deal becomes known.

Colonel S. H. Hawkins, on behalf of the American Investment Company, Mayor Felder, president of the American Electric Street railroad, and Mr. G. O. Scofield, general manager of the New York Construction Company, which is the principal owner of the stock of the Street Railroad Company, the Electric Light and Power Company, the Light Company and the Levee and Park Land Company, have, after lengthy negotiations, agreed upon the terms of a trade by which Colonel Hawkins becomes the purchaser of the property and franchises of these companies in America. This deal has been on the tapis for some time, but Colonel Hawkins's figure was not revealed until finally a basis of agreement was reached Friday.

Mr. Scofield left for New York on Saturday where all the papers covering this big transaction will be prepared, signed, and sent to America, after which it was designed to make the facts public.

The value of the property and franchises to be transferred is about \$250,000, but the price paid and the terms of payment and other details cannot be ascertained yet, as Colonel Hawkins and Mayor Felder will not give out any information on the subject.

The financial genius of Colonel Hawkins again comes to the front in the interest of America, for of this property, the street railway in particular, is of more importance and benefit than any other institution here except the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad, of which he is the head, and the acquisition of the latter properties by him and the American Investment Company, the Elyton Land Company, of Georgia, marks another era in the onward progress of America.

While the New York Contract Company, which made these investments, has large means, it was generally thought that their investments here were of the nature of a scheme, which they might retain, sell out, or allow to lag, as their own interest, rather than America, might dictate. Colonel Hawkins's scoop fixes the future of these enterprises, identifies them wholly with America and adds another feather to his cap as a great developer of America and southern Georgia.

Americus capital, Americus brains, and Americus energy now control absolutely every enterprise in and around the city; and while foreign capital and co-operation are always welcome, Americus will have the reins of her convictions as to her future, and her own people are willing to put up their last dollar on anything that will promote her prosperity.

## THE ONE-CENT RATE

Which Macon Wants for the Great Trades Display.

MACON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Chairman Roff Sims and Messrs. John Van Syckel, W. P. Dawson and W. L. Boyce with last night in the city of Macon. The missioner slaughter in regard to the one-cent rate asked for by the Trades' Display Association.

It is proposed to secure a rate of one cent per mile, traveled from all points in Georgia to the trades' display, to take place in Macon on October 24th. The rate is to be in effect on this matter in charge, but went also with a view to inviting Governor Gordon to deliver an address on that day and to secure the United States band stationed at McPherson barracks.

From a telegram received in Macon this morning, it is learned that Governor Gordon has accepted the invitation to deliver an address, and will speak in Macon on that day.

The trades' display is certainly booming right along, and more and more every day it will be the grandest thing ever seen in the south. It is especially desired, however, that the reduced rate asked for be granted, as they will insure at least 10,000 more visitors than would otherwise attend. Nearly every road in the state has agreed to the rate, with the exception of the Georgia Southern and Florida road.

Each of these roads centers in Macon, and will bring thousands of people here on that day. It is confidently expected that they will agree to the rate.

Considerably more money has been raised for the display, and it is now generally conceded that the fall money will be secured without trouble. The committee will meet again Saturday, and will swell the contribution list to \$2,300. Over 500 shares of the stock of the association have been sold.

Mr. Mit Freeman and family arrived in Macon Sunday night from Richmond, and are guests of Mr. Floyd Ross. Mr. Freeman will remain in Macon until the 15th of October. He is a son of Mr. Milo S. Freeman, the well-known railroad.

Mr. Joe Bond has returned from a short visit to Macon. He has been in the city for a few days.

The German last night at the Volunteers' armory, complimentary to Miss Emma Wise and Willie Tinsley, was a delightful affair.

The Italian club has been organized, and their German this winter shall begin at 9 o'clock p. m., promptly, and close at 1 o'clock a. m. This is a sensible rule and will be appreciated by all.

Mr. Guerry, teacher in the East Macon public school, and Miss Kate McKay, of the same school, are quite sick and their places have to be filled by new and experienced teachers.

Mr. Reub Tidwell, of the Warrior district continues very ill.

Mr. Henry, the new manager of the Brown house, has arrived in the city and will take charge October 1st.

Mr. James H. Blount, Jr., left last night for New York to attend the Columbia law school for twelve months.

## LANDS IN TERRILL.

Several Sales of Real Estate at Good Prices.

DAWSON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Terrill county is in great demand, and the price has steadily advanced until now. Lands which a few years ago sold for \$5 an acre bring \$15 and \$20. Within the past month or two, \$300,000 of land has been brought here by parties from Stewart and Quitman counties and invested in Terrill county estate. Mr. E. T. Kenney has just sold his home place, near Dawson, for \$10,000, besides \$1,000 for certain machinery on the place. Mr. Kenney will probably purchase Mr. Sanford Keith's nice farm, near Dawson, at \$20 an acre. Dr. W. C. Paschal and Hon. S. R. Christie have each sold recently valuable plantations in this county at excellent prices and handsome profits.

Through the efforts of the Dawson board of trade, the telegraph office of the Western Union company has been removed from the depot to the business portion of the city, much to the delight of the cotton buyers and all others who have occasion to receive or send telegrams. Mr. Charles E. Holliday, one of the finest operators in the service, and for many years in charge of the Dawson office, is the operator in the newly fitted up office.

## Court of Ordinary.

MACON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—In the court of ordinary, today, Mr. Mike Kelly, administrator of the estate of Harrison McNeal, obtained an order to confirm the sale of the personal property of said estate.

W. J. Burket was appointed temporary administrator of the estate of J. O. Marcy.

about seventeen years old and a child. Suit was contemplated against the road, but yesterday her guardian, L. J. Anderson, settled the case with the railroad at \$4,000.

## TO RAISE \$50,000.

The Great Work in Which the People of Macon Are Engaged.

MACON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—The outlook for a hospital for the city of Macon is exceedingly bright. The city is enthusiastic and the good work is being vigorously pushed.

At a meeting held last evening, at the lecture room of the First Baptist church, plans were formulated for active work.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Price, and the resolutions were read, and it is generally conceded that last night's meeting and the work that has been done today insure the building of a much needed institution.

Treasurer Jones, who has charge of the fund previously collected, reported to the meeting that there was now on hand \$1,900 in cash, which was deposited with the banking house of L. C. Plant & Son. Besides this amount, he said \$1,000 had been received from a resolution was offered by Mr. J. Dannenberg, appointing the following prominent gentlemen to apply at once for a charter for the Macon Hospital: Messrs. C. H. Hall, M. W. G. Solomon, Sol Waxelbaum, B. H. Hill, J. W. Cabanis, Ben C. Smith, T. Skelton Jones, T. W. Troy, M. Nussbaum, D. H. Huguenot, W. C. Turpin, C. B. Steed, L. M. Ward, George F. Wing, Campbell T. King, Leonard Lillenthal, A. B. Small, T. W. Loyless, T. W. Tinsley, Jos. Dannenberg, Harry C. Tindall, Isaac Hardeman, S. B. Price and John S. Baxter.

Mr. Dannenberg's resolution was passed, to get with one from Editor Henry Richardson, appointing the following well-known gentlemen to act as a soliciting committee to canvass the city for contributions to the fund:

Messrs. T. U. Connor, William McKay, George F. Wing, C. H. Hall, M. W. G. Solomon, C. B. Steed, L. M. Ward, George F. Wing, Campbell T. King, Leonard Lillenthal, A. B. Small, T. W. Loyless, T. W. Tinsley, Jos. Dannenberg, Harry C. Tindall, Isaac Hardeman, S. B. Price and John S. Baxter.

Major J. F. Hanson offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that \$50,000 be the amount asked for the hospital.

Mr. W. Loyless was elected soliciting committee, called a meeting of the committee at 12 o'clock today. Mr. W. Loyless was elected permanent secretary of the committee, and it went at once to work to arrange plans for carrying out the task assigned them.

After some discussion it was decided to divide the committee into subcommittees of three each, and to arrange for each certain districts in which to work. The following five committees were appointed as follows: M. Nussbaum, T. W. Troy, L. Lillenthal, W. A. Doody, L. M. Ward, George F. Wing, A. B. Small, T. W. Loyless, T. W. Tinsley, Jos. Dannenberg, Harry C. Tindall, Isaac Hardeman, S. B. Price and John S. Baxter.

The committees began work this afternoon, and in a few hours were meeting with wonderful success. It is hoped to raise \$50,000 by the end of the present week. The plan for securing subscriptions is to get a list of names, amount, large or small, to sign a list, stating the amount they wish to give and the day on which they wish to pay it, and whether on demand or in installments.

It is thought this will enable every man, woman and child in Macon to contribute to the great work.

Everyone seems to have remarked the great need of such an institution, and the whole city seems determined to have it at once.

## WILL HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

A Member of the Council Cannot Run for Mayor.

MACON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—It appears that Mayor Price will have no opposition, and that he will give up the race as a walkover. There has been some talk that one of the members of the city council would run against him, but this has been divided into two camps. One camp is of the opinion that the council is ineligible on account of an act passed by the last legislature, providing that no member of a city council could be elected to any other municipal position during the term for which he was elected. The argument was that this disqualified any member of the council from making the race for mayor.

The whole matter amounts to but little, and Mayor Price has made such an excellent mayor that he would have no opposition in defeating anybody that could be put up against him. The people of Macon are so well satisfied with him that they are unwilling to dispense with him.

An Accident.

MACON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—A truck under a lumber car of a freight train on the Georgia Southern and Florida road broke apart yesterday, and a large pile of lumber was wrecked of several cars. A negro woman in the cab was killed, and Conductor Anthony and Flagman Swanson were hurt, but not seriously. The trains were delayed some time by the accident.

Gossip.

MACON, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—Judge John L. Griffin, is a guest of the Hotel Lanier.

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## THE CHINESE FLOODS.

The Heathens Tear Down a Railroad Embankment During the Excitement.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The department of state has received from the United States legation at Peking, China, a report relative to the recent heavy floods in that country. The report states that the floods have been the most serious ever known.

It is supposed that the floods have caused the death of 3,000 miles and a population of several millions were affected by them. Many people have been drowned and tens of thousands are refugees from their homes living on sands and mud.

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## THE LATEST PROPHET.

TO RETIRE TWO MILLION BALES OF COTTON FROM THE MARKET.

The statement that English Capitalists will "corner" Cotton, Declared to Be Untrue.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., September 23.—[Special.] For some reason or another the receipts of cotton at this market have been smaller up to the present time than for years at a like date. This is attributed to various causes, the true one being, probably, that the season has been backward and the staple has not matured at an early date as for several years past. The crop looks fair to be up to the average, though it will not be so heavy as was expected several months since. It is a noticeable fact, also, that the greater part of the cotton brought to market is "stored for better prices," the farmers not taking kindly to the prices that are now ruling. Some cotton changed hands today at 12¢, but in several instances that price was refused.

I was talking today with a gentleman who is a large planter and one of the best known all-around men in the state. He is regarded as one of the best posted men in the state on all matters connected with the cotton, and usually has an opinion to express upon any matter of importance to which his attention may be directed.

During the conversation, I broached the subject just now so popular both with the all-around men and those "crappers" who are without the pale of the alliance, i. e., the purported proposition of an English syndicate to advance the farmers \$25 per bale on 2,000,000 bales of cotton, allowing them the use of the money at 4 per cent, and giving them a year in which to dispose of their cotton. I asked the gentleman what he thought of the scheme.

"Well," he said, "if you want my candid opinion, here it is: The whole thing is a newspaper fairy tale. I believe you call it a 'fake,' don't you, in newspaper parlance? In the first place, it is not a syndicate, but a scheme as simple as distributing \$50,000,000 among the cotton growers. Agencies would have to be established at all of the central places where cotton is stored, and would have to be exercised in the selection of disbursing agents, and all of this would require time. The crop is now being marketed, and hence I say there is no possible chance for a relief for the farmers from this source this year, whatever may occur in future years."

"In the next place, let me tell you that there is no such thing as a national committee of the Farmers' Alliance, and as there is no national committee how can it conduct the negotiations as stated?"

I gave it up, and meekly asked if the storage for higher prices of 2,000,000 bales of cotton would have the effect sought.

"There can be no doubt about that," was the reply. "Why, if that amount of cotton is withdrawn or withheld from the market, the price will advance to 10 cents in less than sixty days, and 10 cents is all the farmer wants for his cotton. He would then sell and be the gainer to the amount of the difference between the present price and 10 cents, less storage. Give us 10 cents for our cotton and there will be no talk of English or any other syndicates, for they will not be needed. We will get a fair price for our cotton, and whenever we do that we will unload and pay the merchant for our bales and get on."

Realizing that this question, like all others, had two sides, I next sought a gentleman whose business it is to purchase cotton, and asked his opinion as to the merits of the proposition stated above. Said he:

"I do not pretend to be posted on this subject. Of course, not being admitted to the councils of the alliance, I am not prepared to state whether the proposition to distribute \$50,000,000 among the farmers is genuine or not, though if you want my belief, I must say that I do not credit the report."

"But," said I, "suppose the report is founded on facts, and suppose the farmers withhold 2,000,000 bales of cotton from the market, what will be the effect?"

"Disastrous to the cotton grower," I replied. "Upon what do you base this conclusion?"

"My foundation is common sense. The cotton men across the water—the manipulators, if you prefer it—the men who make or break the market are among the shrewdest financiers of the land. They have long heads as well as long purses. They know they are paying for cotton any more than is the broker. If half the crop is withdrawn from the market he will simply run on half time, if he can, or shut down entirely, if he must, and patiently wait for the next crop to make its appearance, when he will come up smiling and make his purchase. I confess the problems now confronting us are knotty. I believe the price now paid for cotton is a fair one, all things considered. My friend, the cotton grower, is disposed to differ with me. Of course, human nature is the same the world over, and he who produces seeks the largest price he can command for his products. On the other hand, the purchaser aims to pay the minimum and not the maximum price. But while this is so, I am perfectly honest in the belief that, granting the scheme now so much talked of has a foundation in fact, it will miscarry in its ends and aims."

After having secured the above opinions, both given by thoroughly posted and wide-awake gentlemen, I retired from the field as much in the dark as ever as to the effects of the syndicate work, though the consensus of opinion seemed to lean in the direction of the fact that no syndicate had been formed. In the meantime, nine and a fraction is still offered for cotton.

of Georgia.

GA., September 14.

DOCKET OF THE

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business of public importance was transacted, the bill, with some amendments, to define and regulate the jurisdiction of courts of the United States, was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Gorman's amendment to substitute Baltimore for Richmond as the place for holding court in the fourth circuit.

Mr. Barbour argued against the amendment, but as no quorum voted upon it, the bill went over without action and the senate adjourned.

VENABLE AND ELLIOTT UNSEATED.

Reed and His Subjects Seal Two More Democratic Seats.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Mr. O'Ferrall was the only democrat in the chamber this morning during the delivery of the prayer. The clerk immediately began to call the roll on approval of Friday's journal.

The clerk having called the roll he announced pairs and recapitulated the list of those voting.

The speaker hesitated before he announced the result, there being but two lacking of a quorum.

Mr. O'Ferrall demanded that the result be announced. In order to delay the announcement, republican after republican arose and requested to know how they were recorded.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, inquired how the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. O'Ferrall) had voted.

Mr. O'Ferrall replied that he had never voted to perpetrate larceny, and he did not propose to do so in this case.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan.—The gentleman doth protest too much. The gentleman has evidently stolen the whole of the other side.

J. D. Taylor—May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. O'Ferrall.—That is a dilatory question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Taylor inquired whether the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. O'Ferrall) when he was seated by the democratic house, considered it larceny.

Mr. O'Ferrall retorted that keeping him out of his seat had been larceny and that the democratic congress had stolen the seat.

Mr. Taylor.—The only evidence that you had a right to a seat was that you were seated by a majority vote.

Mr. O'Ferrall.—It would be well to remember the course of the republicans in the last congress when for days and weeks they refrained from voting in the contested election case of Sullivan against Pelton.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan.—Why didn't you count us?

The vote was then announced to be yes 155, nay 1. No quorum and a call of the house was ordered.

Just as the clerk began to call the roll, Mr. Sweeney, of Iowa, one of the absentees, entered and was received by his colleagues from the plause. Shortly afterwards Mr. Mudd, of Maryland, made his appearance, and was received with mingled applause and hisses.

During the roll call, the camera was again brought into requisition, and the photographer again reproduced the array of empty democratic seats.

One hundred and sixty-four members responded to the call, and without any announcement of the result, further proceedings were dispensed with, and the vote again recurred on approving Friday's journal.

While this roll call was in progress, applause and hisses were given when Mr. Milliken entered the hall. For a time Mr. Cheandle, of Indiana, who is opposed to Langston, joined the absentees, and located himself on a lounge in the lobby, declining to enter the chamber. But the requests and supplications of his party associates proved too strong, and upon this vote he recorded his name in the affirmative.

The vote resulted: Yeas, 160; nays, 0.—The clerk voting quorum. Notwithstanding the protest of Mr. O'Ferrall, the speaker decided the reading of Saturday's journal.

Mr. O'Ferrall demanded a division on its approval, and while the republicans were being counted, he retired to the cloakroom amid victorious shouts from the republicans and expressions of regret at his desertion.

As seen, as Mr. O'Ferrall was out of the hall Mr. Haugen asked unanimous consent to dispense with the division and, there being no objection, he was dispensed with. Mr. O'Ferrall returned, but the journal had been approved. Monday's journal was approved with the exception of the Miller division.

The question then recurred upon the first of the majority resolutions to unseat Venable. It was agreed to—yeas, 151; nays, 1 (Mr. Cheandle)—the clerk voting quorum.

Then came the question on the seating of Langston, and it was carried on a division—Messrs. O'Ferrall and Cheandle alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Haugen then escorted Mr. Langston to the bar of the house, while the republican side and galleries broke into loud applause and cheers, which was redoubled as the speaker administered the oath.

Then came a chorus from the republican side, "Call up another case," and in response Mr. Cheandle, of Illinois, called up the South Carolina case of Miller against Elliott.

Mr. O'Ferrall raised the question of consideration, and on a call for a vote, the speaker stated that the last vote had shown a quorum, and that since then several democrats had entered the hall.

Mr. O'Ferrall then asked the speaker to entertain the point, stating that the last vote had shown a quorum, and that since then several democrats had entered the hall.

owing to the lateness of the hour, and the small attendance of democratic members, the attempt to hold a caucus was temporary abandoned, although it was stated that it would probably be renewed tomorrow. It is somewhat of a coincidence that the two democrats present, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Elliott, of Virginia, after a protracted fight, and Elliott, of South Carolina, without a word of discussion, will go before their nominating conventions tomorrow.

A STRANGE STORY.

Five Generations of People Present at a Reunion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 23.—Five generations were represented in a family reunion at the residence of Captain David B. Morgan, on Monmouth street, Gloucester City, on Wednesday last. The occasion was the celebration of the ninety-fifth birthday of the captain's mother, Mrs. Mary Morgan.

About twenty-five persons were present, including three children, four grandchildren, six great-grandchildren and ten great-great-grandchildren. Ex-Congressman Thomas M. Ferrell, of Gloucester, was master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Morgan was born in 1795. Her father's name was Surran. She was married twice, her first husband being Wm. Ferrell, by whom she had five children. But these are now all living, as follows: Sarah Ferrell, aged seventy-five, who resides in Philadelphia; James Ferrell, seventy-three, residing at Gloucester; and William Ferrell, seventy-one, residing at Gloucester.

She subsequently married William Morgan, of Salem, by whom she had but one child—David B. Morgan, residing at Gloucester City, and now in his sixty-fifth year. Among the families represented at this gathering were those of James Ferrell, Benjamin Ferrell, of Gloucester; William Ferrell, of Gloucester; Joseph Ferrell, of Camden, and Louis Blosson, of Philadelphia. The oldest child of William Ferrell, aged seventy-five, of Philadelphia, and the youngest great-grandchild, William Blosson, barely one-year old, also of Philadelphia.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The Primary Election in the Second District of South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., September 23.—[Special.]—The election of members to the state legislature, county officers—like-wise the first congressional primary, was held here today. It is impossible at 11 o'clock n. m. to give any definite information. There are many complications in county affairs, and not one of the county officers has been counted yet. The city vote in the congressional race was as follows: Duncan, 630; Shell, 511; Smith, 17; Mauldin, 8. At this hour five boxes had been counted by the city clerk, and Union and fourteen in Spartanburg have been received. These give a total of: Duncan, 3,337; Mauldin, 565; and Shell, 2,170. The vote of the city clerk is not yet received, and no accurate account is kept. Enough is now known to settle it beyond a doubt that the race at the second primary will be between Shell and Duncan. The vote so far is light.

THE GREAT SALE.

Which is Drawing Capitalists to Spartanburg.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., September 23.—[Special.]—The great boom which has been in progress here since the opening of the year is drawing capitalists to Spartanburg in real earnest.

It was expected that the grand land sale to occur here on the 24th, 25th and 26th would attract a large number of capitalists, and make things pretty lively for awhile, but from the looks of things two days ahead there will be such a gathering as was never before.

The hotel lobbies tonight were crowded with gentlemen from several states, who have come to look around and purchase lots.

At the hotel, the famous real estate auctioneer, Colonel E. A. Akers, of Knoxville, Tenn.

THE LOSS OF AN EYE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 23.—[Special.]—David Hampton, while attempting to make a point of his harness with his open knife in the hand, broke the string, and the latter jerked his hand to slide back, and the point of the knife split the ball of his eye wide open, causing him to lose sight out of his right eye.

Wouldn't Pick Cotton.

TENNESSEE, Ga., September 23.—[Special.]—This afternoon, Ned Peacock, colored, was cut in three places by Mr. Charlie Wood, a highly respected farmer, and at this hour the negro is not expected to get on his feet.

Mr. Haugen then escorted Mr. Langston to the bar of the house, while the republican side and galleries broke into loud applause and cheers, which was redoubled as the speaker administered the oath.

Then came a chorus from the republican side, "Call up another case," and in response Mr. Cheandle, of Illinois, called up the South Carolina case of Miller against Elliott.

Mr. O'Ferrall raised the question of consideration, and on a call for a vote, the speaker stated that the last vote had shown a quorum, and that since then several democrats had entered the hall.

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HOT SPRINGS WASHED OUT.

A Waterpout Does Great Damage to Property.

LITTLE ROCK, September 23.—A Hot Springs Ark., special to The Gazette, gives account of a terrible flood at that place last night and this morning. The valley, from one end to the other, is in ruins. A heavy rain set in yesterday afternoon, and at midnight the rain increased steadily until there came a terrific waterpout. This, together with the immense volume of water which rolled down the mountain side, swelled the creek out of its banks, and deluged the plain thoroughfares and flooded stores the whole length of the avenue. The water with its terrific force carried every movable object before it, and this morning the avenue presents a scene not exceeded in disaster by the great flood in Hot Springs of two years ago.

The Josephine, Hotel Arlington, W. J. Little, the Marcelline Company, Sillman & Dow, paint and oils, and other smaller places are among the heaviest losers. The cellars and first floors of all these firms were flooded and the goods all destroyed. The loss to property will amount to at least \$75,000; perhaps more.

A New Bank for Opelika.

OPELIKA, Ala., September 23.—[Special.]—At an early date a new bank will be organized in Opelika with a capital of \$100,000. A desirable lot has been secured at the corner of Jefferson and Chambers streets. Many of our prominent citizens are interested in the new enterprise.

Opelika's New Jail.

OPELIKA, Ala., September 23.—[Special.]—The county is in the process of erecting a new jail on the corner of Jefferson and Chambers streets. The new jail is to be a two-story building, and will be erected by the County Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, at a cost of \$11,000, and is quite a handsome structure.

Office of Robertson & James, 7 Nassau St. New York, September 11, 1890.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Macon Railroad Company of Georgia.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN REQUESTED by the holders of several hundred thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Covington and Macon Railroad Company to represent their holdings with a view of protecting their interests, made necessary by the default in the payment of the coupons, due on September 1, 1890. Holders of these bonds are requested to send them with us at once. J. L. ROBERTSON, Ch'm'n.

LEO S. ROBERTSON, of Simon Borg & Co. ROBERT L. HARRISON, Counselor at Law.

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE clothing salesman for the state of Georgia. Must be a native born, with established trade and apply. Cone Brothers & Lowman, Baltimore, Md. 9-24-dw

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKER. Best prices paid. Best of material. Half hours ride from Atlanta. Seay Bros., LaGrange, Ga. 9-24-dw

WANTED—2 GOOD TINNERS AND 4 CARPENTERS. For inside finish. Mr. P. H. H. and J. H. H. 9-24-dw

WANTED—CALIGRAPH OPERATOR. With some knowledge of stenography. Young man preferred who understands general office work. Good references required. Apply at Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil Mills, 115 East Alabama street. 9-24-dw

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE. OR TWO young men, to take a nicely furnished room with board, in a private family. 9-24-dw

WANTED—BY A LARGE EASTERN IMPORTER. In Georgia, for the purpose of selling, and is well acquainted with the dry goods trade in that section, who, in addition to his present line, would like to take a line of handkerchiefs on commission. Applicant must give age, experience, and references. J. R. H. H. 9-24-dw

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter can get steady employment, and the best wages. Apply to A. S. H. H. 9-24-dw

WANTED—ONE HARBOR MASTER. For a job. Apply Summers & Murphy, Jacksonville, Fla. 9-24-dw

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS. For a job. Apply Summers & Murphy, Jacksonville, Fla. 9-24-dw

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## Have You Tried Roy's Blood Purifier?

SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

## Pears' Soap

has been established in London 100 YEARS both as a COMPLEXION and as a SHAVING SOAP, has obtained 19 INTERNATIONAL AWARDS, and is now sold in every city of the world. It is the purest, cleanest, finest. The most economical, and therefore the best and most popular of all soaps for GENERAL TOILET PURPOSES; and for use in the NURSERY it is recommended by thousands of intelligent mothers throughout the civilized world, because while serving as a cleanser and detergent, its emollient properties prevent the chafing and discomforts to which infants are so liable. PEARS' SOAP can now be had of nearly all Druggists in the United States, BUT BE SURE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE, as there are worthless imitations.



HERE WE ARE  
The improvement of the age. The best boiler feeder made, known as the Korting Injector. It speaks for itself. Our prices are low, terms satisfactory. Catalogue mailed free on application. Address us before you buy. We can save you money. GEORGE R. LOMBARD & CO., Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Gun Works, Cotton Factory, Mill, Engine and Gun Supplies, Augusta, Ga. Largest Works of the Kind South. Come and See Us. sun-wed-fri

## United Underwriters Insurance Co., OF ATLANTA, GA.

CAPITAL, \$500,000  
Office No. 9 Edgewood avenue, Trader's Bank Building.  
JOEL HURT, President. EDWARD A. SWAIN, Manager of Agencies. J. R. NUTTING, Secretary.  
Directors: S. M. Inman, R. J. Lowry, George Winship, S. D. Adair, J. W. English, J. R. Nutting, Joel Hurt, T. J. Higginbotham, B. A. Denmark, W. W. Thomas, W. A. Russell, H. T. Inman.

## BATES &amp; HALL, STOCKS, BONDS and LOANS

14 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Wanted—Agents. For Sale—Real Estate.

GENERAL AGENTS MAKE \$3,000 TO \$5,000 per year. We have a large number of houses for sale, improved and unimproved lots on Marietta, Pender, Fourth, Tenth, South and Moore streets. A valuable business opportunity. Write for particulars. 9-24-dw

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—MY HOME. 138 Crow street, corner Clark. Six room house on lot 52x200 ft. Water, gas, paved street, beautiful shade, and one of the best homes on south side. Price, \$4,500; \$2,000 cash, balance to suit customer. Apply early to W. C. Dodson, 20 E. Mitchell street. 9-24-dw

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
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## THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.  
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

## The Lottery Advertisements.

This morning THE CONSTITUTION appears without the lottery advertisements, and it will continue to appear without them.

The constitutionality of the anti-lottery law will be tested, and the test will not stop short of the United States supreme court, from which tribunal a final decision may not be expected for a long time to come, as the court is reported to be three years behind with its business. We are advised that a test case is already begun and that in the meantime many papers published in the large cities of the country will continue to take lottery advertisements for their city editions, while they comply with the letter of the law by removing the prescribed matter from their mail circulation. This course is open to THE CONSTITUTION, but we prefer to co-operate with the government in the enforcement of the law, not only in the letter, but in the spirit. Now that a general law has been passed, we are glad of it and will do all in our power to make it effective.

Last fall the Georgia legislature passed an anti-lottery law which was both ineffective and unfair—ineffective because of defects in its statute, and unfair in its operation because the legislature did not have power enough over commerce to control the mails or the conduct of publications outside the state. The state law did not prevent the circulation in Georgia of circulars or papers from other states containing lottery advertisements. The purpose of the law was thus defeated through the lack of jurisdiction. This was manifestly unfair to the Georgia papers who had this much of their business cut off while their competitors from neighboring cities on the border of the states were in no wise interfered with. Now that congress has passed a law operative everywhere alike, we will be glad to see it enforced, and we carry the principle into our city circulation, which does not go through the mails and could not be interfered with by this law.

## A Bad Policy.

The attitude of England towards Ireland becomes more interesting as time wears on. It is an attitude which the liberty-loving world cannot commend; for the lenient features of the English government's policy to this oppressed country only mask the weapons which are daily drawn against it.

It is always one form of oppression or another; and the frequent arrests of Irish leaders is now attracting world-wide attention, and is adding to the gravity of the Anglo-Irish situation.

It is the opinion of the most conservative thinkers that a crisis of some sort is at hand. It seems to be the English idea that Irish orators and representatives are dangerous to English control in Ireland; that they incite the people to riot and insubordination; and so the policy is to suppress them; to cast them in prisons and check their eloquence.

This, of itself, will breed more riot and disorder than a more liberal policy would. The imprisonment of Irish leaders only inflames the Irish heart; and if this policy is persisted in and pursued with vigor, there is no saying what the result will be.

England cannot possibly hope to withdraw all constitutional and other rights from Ireland, and yet this would seem to be the idea of the government by its high-handed methods with Irish leaders. The signs of the times indicate that it is precipitating a crisis which will have grave and unlooked-for results.

Here is a sample of the way affairs in Ireland are managed by the English authorities. A Mr. Morton, Englishman, who recently visited Ireland, says:

I have just returned from a meeting at the village of Lissane, on the Clanciarde estate (Galway county), where I have met with a striking illustration of the despicable meanness of Mr. Balfour's administration in Ireland. A meeting was held in the public road, at the gates of the Catholic church. At the side of the meeting, and facing slightly away from the meeting twenty-six constables, armed with rifles, were drawn up to keep "attention." About a dozen other constables, also armed with rifles, were scattered about round the outside of the meeting. Before the meeting began District Inspector Oulton, who was in command of the police, told Mr. John Roche, M. P., that he would disperse the meeting "if anything illegal was said." Mr. Roche asked him by what right he constituted himself judge of what was legal or illegal, but could get no reply. About 200 of the tenants, evicted and otherwise, of the Clanciarde estate, were present. In the course of my speech I alluded to the fact that the Clanciarde estate was in every respect "whereupon District Inspector Oulton interrupted me.

To a character like Mr. Balfour's this method of bringing pressure upon English speakers in Ireland no doubt seems clever, and it no doubt amuses him; but I ask you to allow me to explain to English electors what exactly it means. I will not dwell on the folly of the proceeding. I have given the advice to stand by their combination one; to object to my repeating it only emphasized what I had said in the minds of my audience, and as a matter of fact, the meeting was the meeting with the words: "There is no need for English visitors to tell us to stand by their combination—seven years, we would stand by it still." It is more to the purpose to direct attention to the following points: (1) The despicable meanness of Mr. Balfour's agent for the purpose of encouraging the tenants of the most cruel and the most tyrannical landlord to be found in Ireland, and the threat used by Mr. Balfour's agent for the purpose of threatening me was that if I continued, these people whom I wanted to help would be hurt by what I did. With the memory of Mitchell's present to my mind, and the recollection

of Hanlon, Kinsella, Hefferman and the rest of Mr. Balfour's victims, I knew that to repeat the advice I gave was to jeopardize the lives of those I wanted to help. (2) The vital difference between the treatment of English and Irish. The police would not touch me.

There it is! Liberty of speech and action restricted; Irish orators silenced; guarded with guns and menaced with the jail; no rights; no liberty! How long can such things last?

## Trouble with Servants.

The Jacksonville Times-Union complains bitterly of the difficulty in getting and retaining good servants in Florida. The complaint is not on account of the high prices paid, but because of the inefficient service. People in Jacksonville, and other Florida towns, would be willing to pay liberal wages for good cooks and house servants, and, in fact, do pay liberal wages, but are unable to get satisfactory service.

The same complaint of late has been heard in a good many of the Georgia towns, and a few plain words on the subject are not out of place. The negro's hope is in meritorious work. No people on earth can live without work, and no servants can permanently retain good positions unless the service is proportional to the wages paid. There are in Atlanta several thousand negro carpenters, masons and laborers at work, and they retain their positions because they give good work for the wages they receive. As a general rule, the work of domestic servants is not so satisfactory. A large portion of the colored population derive their support from this service. One great trouble is the failure to keep contracts and the sudden leave-taking without notice to employers. This is not the way to independence. The only way to an employe, white or black, to permanently better his condition is to give good value for every dollar of wages received, and to have some regard for the convenience of employers in changing positions. Having left an employer in the lurch without notice, the chances are that a servant will never find work in that household again, and will not get any assistance in securing other positions. But a servant who does faithful work and has some regard for the rights of his employer, in giving proper notice of departure, will always be sure of a position at good wages.

So far, the negroes have been the best servants the southern people have ever had; but, in some localities, their indifference and utter disregard of the rights of employers are getting intolerable. The result will be that unless there is a change for the better other servants of a different race will be brought here, even if it costs a great deal more to get them. This is plain talk, but it is no plainer than the fact. People who pay wages will have proportionate service from somebody sooner or later. There are millions of white people in the crowded regions of Europe who would be glad to get what negro servants treat as something hardly worth their while to bother with. The southern people have always preferred the negro when he would do his best, but this preference ceases when he becomes indifferent and inefficient. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## The Irish Arrests.

The arrest of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien on the eve of their departure for America will reawaken sympathy for the cause of home rule in Ireland. The liberal press of the united kingdom expresses the opinion that the arrests were made to prevent Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien from coming to America to arouse American sympathy and solicit American aid. Mr. O'Brien himself takes another view. He thinks the government is making a supreme effort to crush out the Irish tenants' organization for concerted action, and thus defeat the "plan of campaign," which is the most effective method the tenants have yet devised to protect themselves from extortion on the part of landlords.

But if the government's object was, as the liberal papers allege, to prevent the aid to America for sympathy and aid, Mr. O'Brien asserts that a more absurd calculation was never made, even by the present chief secretary for Ireland.

"Far from preventing our appeal to America," says Mr. O'Brien, "he has made it for us in the most striking and impressive way. The story of these arrests will ring throughout America like a trumpet note, compared with which our voices would have been feeble and ineffective. All Irish-Americans know that Tipperary is the key to the fight for Ireland. They will take care to frustrate the dastardly attempts of the government."

This is strong language, but if such arrests for political offenses were made in America, we would think that freedom had failed. The story administrations driven to desperate straits, and its resort to extreme measures is a confession of weakness, which the English people will appreciate. Unless the signs fail, there will be a change in the administration before a great while.

## Boulanger's Life.

The story of Boulanger's stormy life is worthy of contemplation, for it is a story which gives food for reflection.

Rearred under advantageous circumstances, and beginning his career under the most auspicious conditions, he ended it ignominiously in the Isle of Jersey, where, hiding from the storm of outraged public sentiment, he solaces himself with the sensual joys of the debauchee; content to desert his family and his country, leaving honor behind, if only he may pass his days in the companionship of his beautiful innamorata.

There was a time when General Boulanger was a free man, shrinking from no danger at the call of duty, and bearing on his body the honorable scars which he received in the battles of his country. There was a time when the charmed circle of his home was the place of his happiness; but all is changed. Ambition led him into intrigues against the government which brought on his downfall, and the flattery of friends and the adulation of the populace led him into voluptuous habits, which separated him from his family, and brought him to lay his head on Delilah's lap, there to be torn by his courage and his honor as he listened to that siren voice while it bade him flee from danger like a coward and desert his country like a traitor, to seek bodily safety in a place where only the companion of his debauchery accompanied him. Now even his warmest friends and staunchest supporters forsake him; those brave men who would have followed him into danger, are sickened at the sight of this inglorious exile. Now at last the truth comes out, and the whole

sickening story of vanity and intrigue is told by a man who says that he once had a strong affection for Boulanger, and even is now pained to say against him, but discloses the facts because he believes the good of France demands that the truth be told. These revelations, which have not been questioned, show Boulanger's intrigue with leading Orleansists and Bonapartists, and show that Boulanger's mysterious campaign funds, which so puzzled the government, were contributed by parties hostile to the republic.

Boulanger is not despised because he is an exile, for men have lived in heroic banishment, triumphant even in exile, because they suffered for the country's good; but Boulanger has put himself in the attitude of a deserter, forsaking his family and his country—leaving the one because of his unholy lust, and fleeing from the other because of the extremities to which his selfish ambition and his unscrupulous intrigues had brought him. Professed to be the apostle of reform, the leader of the people in a demand for a more democratic form of government, he consorted with the enemies of the republic and joined them in efforts for its downfall. Thus he betrayed the people, and for this they despise him. False to his family, false to the people and false to his own manhood, he lives to see himself branded with ignominy by one who was his friend.

Such is the path of selfish ambition; there leads the way of the demagogue when it is followed to the end. No course is safe in this world but the course of truth and sincerity; the time-server will fall upon other times which he cannot serve, and only the true and sincere man will come out of them all.

## Politics in the Pulpit.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that the preachers have taken a stand against the republican party, and are beginning to lecture its followers with good democratic texts.

While many may be disposed to object to politics in the pulpit, still the example of Bishop Potter is not to be despised by his brethren; and some of them have taken up the cue furnished by that learned divine, and are trying to preach the republicans into grace.

Thus we hear of the Rev. Mr. Gleason, of Maine, himself a republican, living in Speaker Reed's district, delivering a sound lecture to his parish on the pulpit.

In the recent election by which Reed was returned to congress, this minister charges that one of the richest and most influential men in Reed's favorite district "was seen to sit in the market place, during the election, with a pile of bills and a memorandum book on his lap, and that votes for Reed were purchased by the thousands." And not only did the gentleman in question display himself thus conspicuously, but other rich men of the district followed his example, and votes were purchased at wholesale.

The people knew this before; but it is surprising to hear such proceedings condemned by republican ministers, "right out in meeting." It is surprising, but nevertheless a hopeful sign. The reverend gentleman denounced these methods in unmeasured terms, and laid the whole infamy before his republican congregation. He said the proceedings were disgraceful; that he was not preaching a political sermon, but a sermon in the cause of righteousness and honesty.

This will be a pill for Reed to swallow, but he will doubtless gulp it down with good grace. He has got what he wanted, and no matter what the means were, he is satisfied. But in this connection we would join with an esteemed contemporary, The Indianapolis Sentinel, in extending an invitation to this reverend gentleman, the republican pastor of the Maine fold, to visit other republican districts in the union and deliver himself accordingly. Speaking for Indiana, The Sentinel says: "Our divines are more interested in the denunciation of alleged outrages in the south than they are in rebuking the sin committed within hearing of their voices."

What a power for good this preacher would be, for instance, over on President Harrison's camping ground, and in various sections of the far and unregenerate west!

## Keep an Eye on the South.

The American Cultivator, which is published at Boston, has an editorial paragraph that is perhaps more suggestive than a writer intended it to be. It runs as follows:

The common notion at the north that it is not all southern crops, cotton, tobacco and sugar, which are profitable in need of revision. A majority of southern farmers are now making more money than either those of the north or west. Their staple crops, cotton, tobacco and sugar, when grown under right conditions, yield more money than most northern staples. The story of the success of Mr. Ballentine, a native North Carolinian, in Virginia farming, is a most interesting one. Before the war he had \$27,000 worth of slaves, who were of course freed. After the war, Mr. Ballentine had land, but no help to work it. He found he could hire the freedmen and make more money by their labor than he ever could when they were slaves. He is now worth half a million dollars, made very largely by growing tobacco, though this is not his exclusive crop. His net income from his 300-acre farm is \$27,000 a year, and only a year or two since he sold \$50,000 worth of tobacco from ten acres of land. When he began farming, after the war, his slaves, Mr. Ballentine had only \$1,500 in money. He now grows all kinds of market vegetables for the New York market, and expects, if he lives till 1900, to more than double his present large capital. He produces the garden produce which he ships to Norfolk, Va., where Mr. Ballentine has his office and directs the working of his farm and shipping of its products.

There are a great many notions about the south common at the north that the people of the last named section would do well to rid themselves of. We dare say that there has been more clear money made in Georgia out of agriculture, pure and simple, during the last twenty years than there has been in all New England during the last half century. According to Senator Hoar and some other political authorities, the agriculture of New England has been transferred from the country places to the towns and cities. If we are not misinformed, Mr. Hoar has an idea that the farmers of Massachusetts have sought shelter in the hothouses and truck patches around Boston.

This may serve to explain the desertion of the farms and country towns of New England, but those who are interested in the matter may as well be told now, as later, that the suburban truck patches afford no sort of security. Whenever these market gardeners come into direct competition with those of the south, as must be the case in a very short time, they will have to go into some other business, or come south and take a few wholesome and necessary lessons in trucking.

We presume the impression in regard to the superficial and unsuccessful character of

southern farming, which prevails at the north, must have been obtained from the same authority that pictured the southern planters and their wives leading lives of luxury and indolence, the men drinking spirits and sleeping all day, and the women reading novels while their slaves fanned them. We advise our New England friends not to depend on impressions that are based on malice and ignorance.

We hear a great deal of talk, even at home, about the hard times the farmers have, and it is undoubtedly true that work is necessary and that the products of the farm have to bear most of the burdens of the vicious legislation that increases taxes, and of the evils of a financial system that has been devised by monopolists and speculators for their benefit. The fact remains, however, that the enterprise and intelligence of our farmers have demonstrated the fact that there is no legitimate business more profitable than that of agriculture properly managed. The case of Mr. Ballentine, cited by The Cultivator, is only one of hundreds and thousands.

We advise our northern friends to keep an eye on the south.

## General Booth's New Departure.

The commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army in England and America has made a new departure—he is going to open a matrimonial agency.

This statement may cause the sinners and unbelievers to smile, but the general is very much in earnest over it, and is determined to carry the scheme forward.

His idea is that there are many thousands men in the world who would get married if they could; some think they are too poor; others have an idea that they will never meet with just the woman they want. The matrimonial bureau will supply the wants of these loveless fellows, and they can there select from thousands the object of their choice.

Branch agencies will be established throughout England and America; a small commission fee will be charged, and—take your choice!

The independent, published at Ball Ground, Cherokee county, is whooping up Rev. T. Pickett for congress.

West Georgia News: Good schools and good roads are exactly what the farmers and the people want without a doubt, and through the farmers' legislature of Georgia we hope to receive these blessings.

Mr. W. C. Sandford, acting president of the Burke County Alliance, denies that J. P. Brinson is the alliance candidate for senator, as has been published. Mr. Sandford says that the alliance of Burke constitutes the democratic party, and as such will stand by the nominees. He repudiates the candidacy of Mr. Brinson.

There are three independent candidates for the legislature in Madison county against Mr. Griffin, the regular nominee of the man recommended by the alliance. It is thought that there is no possibility of the nominee being defeated, with three independent candidates in the field. There are about 1,400 voters in the county, 500 of whom are negroes.

Dr. Macune, editor of The National Economist, is not and never was a republican. We defy his traducers and slanders to produce proof that he ever voted a republican ticket or advocated the claims of a republican candidate—Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise.

There will be a grand barbecue at Cedar-town today. Speeches will be made by Steve Clay, W. W. Everett, Seaborn Wright and others.

Mr. J. W. Gilliam, a candidate for the legislature in Floyd county to represent the temperance element, has withdrawn from the race.

Hon. A. J. Julian, of the last senate, will be ignored by the regular southern legislature. He represented the thirty-third district in the last two sessions of the senate with decided ability, and was one of the most popular members of that body. As an earnest democrat, an active alliance man, and was a gallant confederate soldier. He is actively at work and will make a lively race for the legislature.

WORK OF THE COTTON GIN.

Dr. T. J. Pattillo, a large planter in Lee county, had his arm so badly lacerated in his gin that it had to be amputated.

At Marietta Wednesday Foster Barber, son of J. H. Barber, living two miles south of town, had the misfortune to have his right hand and arm terribly lacerated by being caught in a cotton gin. It is feared the limb will have to be amputated. W. S. Buise, a prominent farmer, was killed by the gin a few years ago.

Last Saturday, while a fourteen-year-old boy, W. H. Parker, near Rocky Ford, was cleaning cotton from the gin, his arm was caught and he was drawn among the saws and mangled in a terrible manner. He lived but a few hours after being hurt. He was a bright and industrious youth, and his terrible death is greatly deplored by all who knew him.

## WITH THE WEEKLY EDITORS.

The last issue of The Economist Messenger contains a handsomely illustrated write-up of Putnam county. The typographical execution is excellent, and the engravings very fine. Mr. Heard Rescoe, one of THE CONSTITUTION'S artists, prepared the cuts.

The Cordelean, published at Cordele, that phenomenal town on the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad, is now issued semi-weekly. The paper is not yet two years old, but has been enlarged four times to keep pace with the rapidly growing town where it is published. R. S. Burton & Son are the editors and proprietors.

Editor Steadman, of The Lithonia New Era, is a humorist. As will appear from the following he got out an unusually newswy paper this week unedited and alone:

Our little devil quit us Monday of last week and as yet we have failed to secure another one—no matter if all the boys we have tried are fair specimens of the young generation—we don't want any more. We are now holding the fort alone, and although "little" is trying to monopolize one ear, an uncle trying to monopolize our tongue, and with other ailments too numerous to mention, The New Era is just as newswy as ever, and comes out on time just the same.

The editor of The Brunswick Evening Post says: "There is a superfluity of worthless canines at large on the streets." He means that there are too many dogs in Brunswick.

The editor of a north Georgia paper writes: "We visited last week a moonshine still. We were still while we were there and still we were waiting to work. We didn't look upon the wine when it was red. It was a beautiful straw color when we rested our dancing orbs upon it."

## STATE POLITICS.

The primary election for county officers in Newton county resulted in favor of the following candidates: Sheriff, H. B. Anderson; clerk of superior court, John B. Davis; tax collector, J. W. Stephenson; tax collector, J. S. Peck; treasurer, John F. Henderson; surveyor, J. M. Gelger; coroner, W. W. Osborn.

The contest for representative in Bulloch county is between Mr. Davis, the alliance candidate, and Mr. Brannan.

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## GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

An organized effort is being made at Tennille to form a stock company and establish a steam laundry.

Covington has a new cotton warehouse, and of course her citizens are happy.

The Newton county farmers' warehouse at Covington has been completed and is ready for business.

There was a regular meeting of the High Point Farmers' Alliance in New county the following strong resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we will not patronize any merchant who sells or offers for sale any cotton bagging, 2. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 3. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 4. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 5. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 6. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 7. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 8. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 9. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 10. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 11. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 12. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 13. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 14. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 15. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 16. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 17. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 18. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 19. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 20. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 21. That we will not use any cotton bagging, 22. 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## CAN THEY RUN?

A LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT OF 1889  
PRODUCESSomething of a Sensation Among the  
Aspirants for Mayor of the Gate  
City—Other Gossips.An intricate point of law touching the ap-  
propriate race for mayor was sprung in At-  
lanta yesterday.It may change the entire political situa-  
tion. It has direct effect on the candidacy of  
several mayoral aspirants.During the last session of the legislature  
Hon. Frank P. Rice, senator from the thirty-  
third district, introduced the bill.It is entitled:  
An act to declare councilmen and aldermen  
of towns and cities ineligible, during their  
term of office, to any other municipal office  
in said towns and cities.And it reads:  
Section 1. Be it enacted by the general as-  
sembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted  
that any councilman or alderman of a town or  
city, who is elected to said office, shall be in-  
eligible to hold any other municipal office in  
said town or city during his term of office.The bill became a law on November the  
12th, and it has been sprung on candidates in  
other cities, but was comparatively unheard of  
in Atlanta—no even the candidates knowing  
of it.The language of the act seems quite plain.  
However, many prominent Atlantians who  
have examined it entertain different views.Some assert that it will prevent a council-  
man or an alderman in office from running for  
another city office.Others claim that he may resign and enter a  
race for any other place.And yet others hold that the law will not  
allow a resignation, and that he would be  
ineligible even though he  
had resigned up to the expiration of the time  
for which he was elected.Just now the question is quite an interesting  
one in Atlanta.Interesting because nearly all of the avowed  
candidates for mayor are members of the gen-  
eral council.Mayor Pro Tem. Hutchison, who is a known  
candidate, has one year to serve after the next  
election for mayor.Mr. Howell's term as alderman expires in  
December.But until then he is a member of the alder-  
manic board.Can he make the race without resigning?  
Or can he, by the law, resign to make the  
race?Mr. Hugh Inman, whose name has been  
mentioned in connection with the mayoralty,  
is in the same position as Mr. Howell.Mr. Woodward is in the same boat with Mr.  
Hutchison—only he has two years instead of  
one to serve.Mr. Rice, the author of the bill, thinks it will  
prevent any of the gentlemen from running."No one suggested the bill," he said in dis-  
cussing it, "and I introduced it to prevent a  
man from holding two offices in any Georgia  
city at one time.""I got my idea from the state constitution.  
That prevents an officer from resigning to  
run for any other office of profit or  
trust in the state, and I think the bill I in-  
troduced is exactly the same wording.""But how will it affect the mayor's race this  
fall?""I hadn't thought of that when I introduced  
the bill, but I guess it will have just the  
same construction as that section of the state  
constitution."Mr. Woodward was probably one of the first  
persons in the city who became aware of the  
law, and when asked about it yesterday, said:  
"The law was passed long ago, and I was  
thinking of making the race for mayor. I  
think the language is quite plain, and I am  
out of the race."Mayor Pro Tem. Hutchison when shown  
the law, remarked:"I have had no time to examine the ques-  
tion of my eligibility to the mayoralty, nor  
have I had time to take legal advice since the  
act of 1889 has been brought to my attention.  
I will, however, give the subject immediate  
consideration, with a view of arriving at the  
true intent and meaning of the statute."CAPTAIN ELLIS DECLINES TO RUN.  
He Writes an Interesting Letter Concern-  
ing the Mayor's Race.Captain W. D. Ellis, whose name has been  
very prominently mentioned in connection  
with the race for mayor, writes a letter de-  
clining to enter the field.He has a number of interesting things to  
say, and the letter will be read with interest.  
ATLANTA, Ga., September 20.—Editor Con-  
stitution: The mention of your name in the  
columns of your paper that I might enter into  
the race for the mayoralty, has brought me so many  
requests to run, and so many warm assurances  
of support from all parts of the city, that I have  
been under serious consideration and in-  
vestigation. I have concluded:1. What are the probabilities of election?  
2. What special work for the city must be done  
in the next two years?  
3. How much time from my professional busi-  
ness would the public duty require if I should be  
elected?I have been elected to public office three  
times, and I have always been interested in elec-  
tions. I believe I know to estimate popular opinion  
in Atlanta. I am well aware that a candidate  
from his friends that he ought to run, and  
that those who will oppose him, keep silent un-  
less he announces, but I have been told by the  
people direct, and what I have been told by  
people who have examined into the question, I  
feel confident I could not take any action in  
this important matter.There are several plans now being discussed  
about a programme for merchants' day. Some  
want to have a grand pageant with floats,  
some prefer a big entertainment on the  
grounds at night with a banquet to the visit-  
ing merchants, while others are getting up the  
grist for the criminal mind that will soon begin  
to grind.THE W. C. T. U.  
Mrs. W. C. Sibley to Be in the City  
Today.Mrs. W. C. Sibley, of Augusta, will confer  
with the members of the Woman's Christian  
Temperance Union in this city today.Every member of the union, and all min-  
isters as well as all others interested in the  
temperance cause, are earnestly and urgently  
invited to meet Mrs. Sibley, who is the state  
president, this morning at 10 o'clock, at the  
First Baptist church.There will be a conference of the union and  
friends of the cause in regard to the lecture of  
Rev. Sam W. Small, which will be delivered  
under the auspices of the union at the Gate  
City Guards' armory Friday night, Sept. 25th.It is hoped that there will be a large atten-  
dance at the meeting this morning.THE GRAND JURY.  
The grand jury was in session yesterday, and  
a great deal of business was transacted. The  
bills will be handed into court this morning.Solicitor General Hill and his hard-working  
assistant, John Monaghan, are getting up the  
grist for the criminal mind that will soon begin  
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Or American White Slavery, by Thomas  
M. Norwood.A politico-social novel. Price 50c, mailed upon  
receipt of price by John M. Miller, 311 Marietta st.,  
Atlanta, Ga., or Davis Bros., Savannah, Ga.PERSONAL.  
C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and  
furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.  
Dr. DONALD has moved his office and residence  
to No. 206 South Pryor street, corner Fair street.  
W. D. ELLIS.

## MR. CRUSSELLE BURIED.

His Six Sons Act as Pallbearers at Their  
Father's Burial.The remains of Mr. T. G. Cruselle, the old-  
est citizen of Atlanta, were laid to rest in  
Oakland yesterday morning.The funeral exercises were conducted at the  
residence, No. 302 West Peachtree street, Gen-  
eral Clement A. Evans officiating.The ceremonies were beautifully impressive,  
and in death the tenderest tributes were paid  
to the memory of him who in life enjoyed the  
highest esteem of his fellow-citizens.The members of Atlanta Lodge No. 53, Free  
and Accepted Masons, were in attendance, be-  
sides numerous friends of the family.His six sons, Messrs. Thomas A. Cruselle,  
James A. Cruselle, W. F. Cruselle, Guy H.  
Cruselle, Edward Cruselle and Hugo Crus-  
elle, acted as pallbearers.The burial was conducted according to the  
beautiful Masonic ritual, and the remains were  
laid to rest in Oakland.Mr. Henry Rice, of Chicago, an uncle of  
Mrs. Cruselle, and also of Hon. Frank P.  
Rice, was telegraphed the news of Mr. Crus-  
elle's death Monday. He dispatched that he  
would leave for this city at once, and it was  
expected that he would reach Atlanta in time  
to attend the funeral.But he did not get here until 1:30 o'clock  
yesterday. The funeral procession had just left  
the residence when the telegram came that he  
would arrive at that hour, but it was, of course,  
too late then, and Mr. Cruselle had been  
buried when he arrived.Mr. Rice will remain in the city with his  
relatives for several days. He was very much  
disappointed in not arriving in time to join in  
paying the last tribute to Mr. Cruselle, whom  
he admired and esteemed very highly.FIREMAN MATHIESON'S FUNERAL.  
Buried at Sardis Church Yesterday  
Morning.The remains of Fireman James O. Mathieson  
were laid to rest in the family burying  
ground at Sardis church yesterday morning.The funeral services were conducted in a  
most impressive manner by Rev. L. M. Latimer.A beautiful feature of the exer-  
cises was the presence of a large  
number of members of the Farmers'  
Alliance, who assembled to pay their last re-  
spects to a worthy brother. Thirty or forty of  
them escorted the body to the grave, and  
assisted in laying it to rest.A delegation of firemen from the different  
companies was present, and the pallbearers  
were Thomas W. Haney, E. K. Grimney,  
James Hackett, John W. Williams, J. H. Gogaki  
and M. R. Murray, of the department.The death of young Mathieson is universally  
regretted in the community where he was  
known, and his family has many sym-  
pathizers in their sorrow.A Baby's Death.  
Yesterday morning at 2:45 o'clock, little  
Frank, aged three years and seven months,  
the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Har-  
per, passed away, at his residence, No. 634  
South Broad street. The funeral will take  
place at 11 o'clock this morning, and the in-  
terment will be at Westview cemetery.The death of young Mathieson is universally  
regretted in the community where he was  
known, and his family has many sym-  
pathizers in their sorrow.A SAD ACCIDENT.  
An Aged Lady Falls and Sustains Serious  
Injuries.Mrs. Starkes, the aged mother of Mr. J. H.  
Starkes, was very seriously injured yesterday.  
A few minutes after 11 o'clock she drove up  
in front of the Gate City bank, and attempted  
to alight from her buggy.She is quite a stout lady, and by some means  
she crunched one of the lower ribs, and broke  
the bone broke, and she was thrown heavily  
on the curbstone.The accident was witnessed by quite a num-  
ber of persons who ran to her assistance. Her  
son, Mr. J. H. Starkes, and other gentlemen  
with several ladies did all they could for her  
until the city ambulance was summoned, when  
she was tenderly lifted into it, but that makes  
shift of an affair is little better  
than a day, and the injured  
lady was suffering such agonies that she could  
not stand the jolting.After awhile she was gotten to the home of  
her son, No. 111 West Harris street, and sur-  
gical aid was summoned at once.An examination proved that it was fracture  
of the thigh-bone at the hip joint, and it re-  
quired a good deal of time, and the skill of the  
best surgeons to set it properly.Dr. Sterling, Dr. Westmoreland, Dr. Howell  
and Dr. Johnson were in attendance and  
finally relieved the sufferings of the lady, and  
last evening she was doing very well.She is quite old, however, and fears are en-  
tertained by her friends on account of the  
great shock, coupled with the severity of the  
injury.She resides about four miles from East  
Point, and is well known. A host of warm  
friends will regret the loss of the accident and  
will join in the hope that she may shortly  
recover.MERCHANTS' DAY.  
The Committees Have a Joint Meet-  
ing.There was a joint meeting of the committees  
from the exposition board of directors and the  
committee from the Chamber of Commerce  
yesterday in Major Livingston Mims's office.The meeting was called for the purpose of  
arranging the full programme for Merchants'  
Day at the exposition.Major D. N. Speer was elected chairman of  
the meeting, and Colonel A. J. West was  
made secretary.It was found necessary for additional com-  
mittees to be added from the Chamber of  
Commerce, and the following names were  
added: P. H. Snook, W. S. Bell, H. L. At-  
water, D. H. Dougherty, J. M. High, P. L.  
Harison, D. O. Dougherty, C. S. Dougherty,  
C. S. Kinsler, Joseph Hirsch, T. E. Payne,  
John J. Woodside, Clark Howell,  
Jr., W. W. Draper, Robert O'Donnally,  
J. R. McElrath, E. H. Thornton, W. W.  
Boyd, J. Carroll Payne, Charles Thorne and  
H. H. Cabanis.These men, together with the original com-  
mittees, are requested to meet today in Major  
Livingston Mims's office to take final action in  
this important matter.There are several plans now being discussed  
about a programme for merchants' day. Some  
want to have a grand pageant with floats,  
some prefer a big entertainment on the  
grounds at night with a banquet to the visit-  
ing merchants, while others are getting up the  
grist for the criminal mind that will soon begin  
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Dr. DONALD has moved his office and residence  
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W. D. ELLIS.

## TO MEET TONIGHT.

MR. VENABLE'S FRIENDS SIGN A  
PAPER TO MEET.Speeches to Be Made by Several Gentlemen  
—A Big Meeting of the Vena-  
ble Men.A rousing meeting.  
The Venable men will have tonight.They will rally at the courthouse, and make  
speeches, talk over the prospects of Mr. Vena-  
ble's election, and such action as will ad-  
vance and assist his candidacy.The county courthouse will be the place, and  
8 o'clock is the hour.For the past few days the friends of Mr.  
Venable have gone earnestly to work for his  
support, and the campaign is getting livelier  
as the days go by.Yesterday a paper was sent around among  
his friends, and signed by a number of them  
calling for a big meeting tonight.THE PAPER SIGNED.  
The document sent around read as follows:  
We the undersigned, democrats of Fulton  
county, recognizing the Hon. William H. Venable  
as the regular democratic nominee of the thirty-  
fifth senatorial district, for senator, wishing  
to express our approval of his candidacy, and  
desire plans for securing him our most earnest  
and active support, respectfully invite you to  
meet us at the courthouse, on Wednesday even-  
ing, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m.B. M. Howitt,  
Hamilton Douglas,  
J. F. Gaines,  
Eugene M. Mitchell,  
Mortimer Branden,  
W. T. Westmoreland,  
J. S. Rice,  
Percy H. Adams,  
Alexander P. Hull,  
James M. McElrath,  
W. P. Hill,  
Alton Colville,  
R. J. Jordan,  
John M. Stinson,  
J. V. Anderson,  
E. A. Northen,  
George M. Hope.During the meeting ten-minute speeches  
will be made by the following gentlemen:  
Charles D. Hill, A. E. Calhoun, Hamilton  
Douglas, Fulton Colville, W. P. Hill and  
others.An overwhelming crowd will be present,  
doubtless, to enter into the spirit of this meet-  
ing to keep the campaign red hot.In the Fifth Ward.  
Last night there was an enthusiastic Vena-  
ble meeting held in the hall of the Fifth Ward  
club on Marietta street.The most influential men of the ward were  
there to show Mr. Venable that his par-  
ticular friends were approving of him, and that  
he was not elected to the senate it  
would not be the fault of his old friends in  
the fifth ward.The meeting was called to order and Hon.  
Anton Kutz elected chairman by acclamation.Mr. Kutz, on taking the chair, re-  
minded the crowd that he was called upon to  
elect the regular nominee of the democratic  
party, and a man who had done much for  
the people in the past, and who would represent  
them better than any other possible nominee.Mr. Lambert was called upon for a talk, but  
stated that he wasn't a speech-maker, and was  
only there to support Mr. Venable. How-  
ever, he did say a few words which were  
quite to the point.Mr. Eugene Mitchell then spoke for about  
thirty minutes. He showed why Mr. Venable  
was the man for this district should be from At-  
lanta, and also demonstrated in a very  
effective manner the utter absurdity of the  
rotation system.There were loud calls for Mr. Venable, who  
took the floor.He went straight to the point, and promised  
that he would do his best to see that the  
put in circulation regarding the railroad char-  
ter which he had obtained in the legislature,  
he said that he was willing to give the charter  
to the people, and that he would see that  
a railroad which would cost the people nothing,  
and which would benefit Atlanta. He stated  
that he had not made anything personally out  
of it, and that it was for the people, and  
to decrease their freight rates.Mr. Venable's speech made a strong im-  
pression, and the people from the fifth ward  
left the meeting with a unanimous vote. He  
took the chair, making a few happy remarks.  
George Jones, of the Hainman plow factory,  
was made secretary.Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jones are hus-  
band, and they say they are going to stir things  
up for Mr. Venable. The Fifth Ward club will  
hold frequent meetings from now till election  
day.The chairman announced that there would  
be a Venable meeting in Powers hall, in  
Cook's district, on Friday night, and the  
meeting adjourned.THE NEXT PRIMARY.  
The Candidates Will Send in the Names of  
Managers.The committee appointed by the chairman  
of the county executive committee to arrange  
for the coming primary election met yesterday  
in the office of Colonel A. J. West.After discussing the situation it was decided  
to hold another meeting of the committee at  
the courthouse on the 2nd day of October,  
when all the arrangements will be finally set-  
tled upon.At this meeting, all the candidates are in-  
vited to be present, and take part in the actions  
of the meeting.The candidates are requested to send in the  
names of such persons as they wish to serve as  
managers before that time.This will greatly aid the committee in their  
work.DID THE MEDICINE DO IT?  
Two Negroes Take Sick—A Doctor Gives  
Medicine and One Dies.The negroes out in the neighborhood of  
Ennis alley, on Chapel hill, are somewhat ex-  
cited over a death which occurred there yester-  
day morning.For sometime Tom Payne, who lives in  
Ennis alley, and his son, Calvin Payne, have  
been sick.At the request of the old man a physician  
called at the house and left some medicine.  
Each of the men took several doses  
of this medicine, and about  
8 o'clock yesterday morning Calvin Payne  
died, Tom also being in a much worse con-  
dition than he was before taking the medicine.  
He was expected to die last night, and that  
was what caused the excitement among the  
negroes, connection with the death of the  
other man.Neither of the negroes had been confined to  
the house by sickness at the time the doctor  
was called, and on that account the  
medicine is regarded by the negroes as respon-  
sible for the present condition of affairs.THEY WANT DAMAGES.  
Two Railroad Damage Cases Filed Yester-  
day.Yesterday a suit for \$10,000 damages was  
filed by Virgil Waters against the East Ten-  
nessee railroad.Waters alleges that he was an engineer in  
the employ of the railroad, and on May 13,  
1890, was badly injured in a collision near  
Shannon.One leg was badly crushed and broken so as  
to be permanently disabled him. Hence the suit.  
A. M. Shomo filed suit against the Rich-  
mond and Danville for the recovery of \$870.  
He shipped a lot of fruit over the road  
which was so badly damaged on account of the  
delay in transit, that Mr. Shomo incurred  
heavy losses. F. or this cause he brings the suit.I was very susceptible to colds. The least  
exposure would effect my throat and lungs.  
At last I found a safe guard in Smith's Tonic  
Syrup. It prevents my taking cold and also  
quickly cures me.—Henry Walden, Savannah,  
Ga.

## COMPANY B ORGANIZES.

The Confederate Veterans' Association Or-  
ganize a Permanent Company.At 8 o'clock last night Judge Landrum's  
office at 284 Decatur street were comfortably  
filled by a number of survivors of the war in-  
stant upon the organization of a company of  
men who had worn the gray, which company  
proposes not only to become part of a battalion  
of Confederate survivors (companies A, B and  
C), and take part in the sham battle on the  
exposition grounds in October, but to main-  
tain a permanent military organization hence-  
forward. They will ask no aid from the  
government or state, but will equip and  
provide for themselves.The company formed a temporary organiza-  
tion by the election of Mr. A. N. Cox as chair-  
man, and Mr. J. C. Campbell as secretary.Judge Landrum held the roster of the  
company and made most of the nominations,  
and that they were acceptable was proven by  
the unanimity with which the gentlemen  
whose names he suggested were chosen for the  
several offices.Mr. A. S. King was elected captain.  
Mr. Charles Lane, of the Technological  
school, was last evening elected chaplain of  
the company.Next Sunday week the Cadets will attend  
church in a body and in full uniform. A  
special service will be had, and an interesting  
programme will be rendered.TO DRILL WITH THE BATTALION.  
As soon as the guns arrive the Grady  
will drill regularly with the battalion, under  
Colonel W. L. Calhoun.They have been asked to do so, and though  
not yet ready to do so, the militia, they have  
decided to drill.THE SCOTCH-IRISH.  
The National Congress May Meet Next in  
Atlanta.On Monday night the Atlanta Scotch-Irish  
Society held a meeting at the Central Presby-  
terian church.There was a small attendance.  
Among other things Secretary Hunter read  
a letter from the Columbia, Tenn., lodge, which  
stated that Atlanta would stand a good show  
for the next meeting of the national Scotch-  
Irish congress in May.The members are doing all in their power to  
secure it.The last meeting was at Pittsburg, and was  
attended by such men as Governor Campbell,  
of Ohio, President Harrison and others.  
It would be a happy event if the congress could  
be induced to meet here next.The Atlanta society is in a flourishing con-  
dition, there being seventy-one members now,  
nineteen of whom were admitted at the last  
meeting. A committee, composed of Messrs.  
Starks, McWhorter, Funder and Bloodworth,  
was appointed to secure new members. They  
will go to work at once and by the time of  
the next regular meeting in December they  
hope to have over 100 members enrolled.  
The society is doing a good work and should  
be encouraged.A TOUCHING INCIDENT.  
When Captain A. S. King was chosen to  
command the company, he was asked to give  
the company a talk. He did so, and was  
chained to remark to a comrade near by that  
he had no sword.The speech was overheard by Mr. D. Duice,  
a member of the company, and he, owing to  
wounds, had declined the honor  
of a lieutenant in the company, and he  
instantly rose and addressed the chairman,  
"A. N. Cox.""Mr. Chairman," he said, in a voice trem-  
bling with genuine emotion, "I've got a sword,  
I have, I'll tell you how I got it, too. It was  
the very day and very hour that Lee gave up  
his sword to Grant. I was there and saw him  
do it, and I turned away just too sick to speak.  
As I walked back a few steps I stumbled over  
something in the grass and picked up a nice  
cavalry officer's sword. I've kept it ever since  
as a memento. It is in my house now."  
The sword was paraded and carried  
from Appomattox to my home in old Georgia.  
Yankee soldiers often stopped me, but I said  
that sword was named in my parole—and  
clung on to it. All these years I've kept it as  
a relic of the darkest and bitterest day in all  
my life—and now, Mr. Chairman, I gladly  
lender it to our gallant captain so that he  
may lead the company of veterans to the  
head of Company B, to celebrate the new  
and triumphant of our beloved south."Without a word Captain King sprang from  
his seat and grasped Private Duice's hand.  
Not a word was spoken and for a moment  
perfect silence reigned throughout the court-  
room, while from the eyes of each veteran two  
large tears rolled slowly down. "Then said  
Captain King:"If not that sword do first rate."  
"Yas," remarked Private Duice, "but  
you'll have to take or rag and clean it up some;  
I ain't got no belt.""Oh," said the captain, "I'll get a belt fast  
enough."Suffering with Pain in the back is inex-  
cusable when same can be promptly relieved  
by Lamar's Extract Buchu and Juniper.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Baking  
Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire &amp; Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

ARE YOU AN EPICURE  
Or a Dyspeptic?  
Well, if you are either  
or neither or both, here's  
what you want,  
"GEM CITY BROILER."

PRICE, \$1.00.

KING HARDWARE CO.,  
CORNER PEACHTREE AND WHEAT.

FETZER'S.

Yesterday's brisk business was  
one of the straws that shows which  
way the wind blows. All day long  
our force was kept busy attending  
to the wants of the throng of cus-  
tomers that crowded our store, and  
the many expressions heard on  
every side in praise of our stock,  
the perfection of the fit, and the  
elegance of the patterns, convinced  
us how thoroughly the public appre-  
ciate real tailor-made clothing. Our  
stock is growing more attractive  
every day, and when we get moved  
into our new store, 37 Whitehall  
street, where Hirsch Bros. are now,  
which will be between now  
and October 1st, we will be better  
able than ever before to take good  
care of our customers and the public  
generally.FETZER'S CLOTHING STORE,  
12 Whitehall St.; after this week,  
37 Whitehall St.

## THE GRADY CADETS

WILL COMPLETE THEIR EQUIPMENT  
BY THE PURCHASE OF GUNS.

They will Take Part in the Sham Battle











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# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, September 23, 1890.  
New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1/2 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 3 1/2 to 30 years.	102 1/2	103 1/2
New Georgia 3 1/2 to 40 years.	102 1/2	103 1/2
New Georgia 4 1/2 to 1915.	111	112
Georgia 7 1/2 gold.	100 1/2	100 3/4
Georgia 7 1/2, 1890.	115	116
S. C. Brown.	102	103
Savannah 5.	102	103
Atlanta 5, 1892.	104	105
Atlanta 5, 1894.	104	105
Atlanta 5, 1896.	104	105
Atlanta 5, long date.	112	113
Atlanta 5, short date.	112	113
Atlanta 5, long date.	104 1/2	105 1/2
Augusta 5, long date.	104 1/2	105 1/2
Macomb 5.	112	113
Columbus 5.	112	113
Rome 5.	112	113
Waterworks 5.	106	107
Rome 5.	106	107
Home 5.	106	107

# THE STOCK MARKET.

## The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The narrowness and almost purely professional character of the stock market at present was again demonstrated today by extreme activity in those stocks which have of late become special objects for bear attacks. The market was characterized by a general disposition to the dullness and comparative firmness of the remainder of the general list. The most prominent stocks for weakness were Villard's but nothing is actually put forward as a reason for their slumping, but the assertion has been made that Villard's must be liquidated, and in order to bring that result about, pressure upon them has of late been more pronounced, especially upon the most recent issue, North American. There is, however, no end to stories and arguments setting forth reasons why Granger stocks should sell lower and the latest is that southwestern roads and Gould intend to establish a transportation line between New York and New Orleans, and that all freight which now goes over Granger roads will be sent over the new route, thus precipitating another war of rates and diminishing the already shrunken revenues of the roads in the northwest. To see these stories, there is a continued pressure of short stocks, and of course the general course of prices in that group and incidentally of the rest of the list is down, as there seems to be no increased disposition to invest on the long side. The confidence that there is to be a continuance of the present ease in money has not yet taken a deep hold on public opinion, and to this cause, more than anything else, is to be attributed the hesitation now shown in the face of all existing favorable conditions. At the same time there are a few bright spots in the list, like Lackawanna, in which the efforts of the bear quickly rebound upon them and the rest of the list was today strong during most of the day, notwithstanding that London was weak and silver here was lower in response to the decline there. The market, as a whole, displayed marked strength in view of the strenuous efforts in a few leaders of the market made by the bears. St. Paul was, if anything, a weak point in the list, and to this cause, cuts are almost alone in showing any material loss this evening. After the early hammering was over, there was a full recovery in everything, while Lackawanna and Rock Island led the upward movement. Another drive of small stocks was made in the afternoon, but outside of St. Paul, against which it was specially directed, there was little to show for the effort. Dullness and firmness became features of the closing, and the market finally closed dull and firm, at about the best prices of the day, and generally at small fractional advances for the day. Sales of listed 21,000 shares, and 10,000.

Exchange quiet and heavy at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Money easy at 2 1/2, closing offered at 2. Treasury bonds strong. Cons 105 1/2, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

# THE COTTON MARKET.

## CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 23, 1890.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
September	10.22 1/2	10.20 1/2	10.18 1/2	10.16 1/2	10.14 1/2	10.12 1/2	10.10 1/2	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2
October	10.20 1/2	10.18 1/2	10.16 1/2	10.14 1/2	10.12 1/2	10.10 1/2	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2
November	10.18 1/2	10.16 1/2	10.14 1/2	10.12 1/2	10.10 1/2	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2
December	10.16 1/2	10.14 1/2	10.12 1/2	10.10 1/2	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2
January	10.14 1/2	10.12 1/2	10.10 1/2	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2
February	10.12 1/2	10.10 1/2	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.90 1/2
March	10.10 1/2	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.90 1/2	9.88 1/2
April	10.08 1/2	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.90 1/2	9.88 1/2	9.86 1/2
May	10.06 1/2	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.90 1/2	9.88 1/2	9.86 1/2	9.84 1/2
June	10.04 1/2	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.90 1/2	9.88 1/2	9.86 1/2	9.84 1/2	9.82 1/2
July	10.02 1/2	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.90 1/2	9.88 1/2	9.86 1/2	9.84 1/2	9.82 1/2	9.80 1/2
August	10.00 1/2	9.98 1/2	9.96 1/2	9.94 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.90 1/2	9.88 1/2	9.86 1/2	9.84 1/2	9.82 1/2	9.80 1/2	9.78 1/2

Closed steady; sales 50,000 bales.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
1889	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1890	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1891	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1892	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1893	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1894	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1895	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1896	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1897	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1898	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1899	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254
1900	1,176,282	32,028	1,144,254

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
January	9.77 1/2	9.75 1/2	9.73 1/2	9.71 1/2	9.69 1/2	9.67 1/2	9.65 1/2	9.63 1/2
February	9.75 1/2	9.73 1/2	9.71 1/2	9.69 1/2	9.67 1/2	9.65 1/2	9.63 1/2	9.61 1/2
March	9.73 1/2	9.71 1/2	9.69 1/2	9.67 1/2	9.65 1/2	9.63 1/2	9.61 1/2	9.59 1/2
April	9.71 1/2	9.69 1/2	9.67 1/2	9.65 1/2	9.63 1/2	9.61 1/2	9.59 1/2	9.57 1/2
May	9.69 1/2	9.67 1/2	9.65 1/2	9.63 1/2	9.61 1/2	9.59 1/2	9.57 1/2	9.55 1/2
June	9.67 1/2	9.65 1/2	9.63 1/2	9.61 1/2	9.59 1/2	9.57 1/2	9.55 1/2	9.53 1/2
July	9.65 1/2	9.63 1/2	9.61 1/2	9.59 1/2	9.57 1/2	9.55 1/2	9.53 1/2	9.51 1/2
August	9.63 1/2	9.61 1/2	9.59 1/2	9.57 1/2	9.55 1/2	9.53 1/2	9.51 1/2	9.49 1/2

The following is our table of receipts and shipments:

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS
1889	1,176,282	32,028
1890	1,176,282	32,028
1891	1,176,282	32,028
1892	1,176,282	32,028
1893	1,176,282	32,028
1894	1,176,282	32,028
1895	1,176,282	32,028
1896	1,176,282	32,028
1897	1,176,282	32,028
1898	1,176,282	32,028
1899	1,176,282	32,028
1900	1,176,282	32,028

Hubbard, Price & Co's Circular.

NEW YORK, September 23.—(Special).—Notwithstanding a day of comparatively light receipts and an advance of 1 point in Liverpool, prices here are

lower. The only apparent reason for the decline is found in the weakness of September, which month has declined 10 points, and has more or less affected the entire list. The quantity of cotton which has arrived in New York for probable delivery upon contracts during the last three days is nearly 5,000 bales, and those who have been long of September have today been selling out under the apprehension of a heavy issue of notices for sale tomorrow, though whether this will be the case we regard as doubtful. The quantity of low grade cotton now offering from the south is unusually large for this season of the year, and the fear that New York contracts will for the present be the only outlet for such cotton is not without its effect upon prices. Crop accounts are somewhat improved with the generally better weather that is reported throughout the south.

# By Telegraph.

## LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling upland 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 14,000; American 1,000; European 1,000; middling upland September delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; October and November delivery 5 3/4 to 5 1/2; December and January delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; February and March delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; April and May delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; June and July delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; August and September delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; October and November delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; December and January delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; February and March delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; April and May delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; June and July delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; August and September delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; October and November delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; December and January delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; February and March delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; April and May delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; June and July delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; August and September delivery 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; 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